PART V

CORPS

Trends in Major Crops

Although Franklin County agriculture is becoming more diversified as more land is put under irrigation, wheat and other small grain grown mostly in dry-land areas continue to be the major crops. The county was among the state's top ten in 1959 in wheat, barley, and rye acreage. Wheat and rye have decreased somewhat since then, partly because of acreage control programs on wheat and because of increased emphasis on irrigated field crops. Barley acreage was up somewhat in 1964, reversing a downward trend begun in 1956.

Lands brought under irrigation by the Columbia Basin Project have undergone great changes with respect to crops grown. Some newly introduced crops have attained major importance, and acreage and production of some existing crops have increased.

Table 16. Franklin County's Agricultural Rank Among the One Hundred Leading United States Counties.

Commodity	Rank	
	1959	1954
Potatoes (acres harvested)	79	1/
Potatoes (production)	68	1/
Plums and Prunes (number of trees)	91	1/
Plums and Prunes (production)	77	1/
Grapes (number of vines)	56	58
Grapes (production)	40	53

1/ Not among the leading 100 counties.
Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

Alfalfa hay, third in acreage to wheat and barley, is nearly all grown on irrigated land. Production and acreage have climbed steadily since large-scale irrigation began. The county ranked fourth statewide and 79th nationwide in potato acreage in 1959. Potato acreage, strictly under irrigation, also has increased steadily since 1950. Dry peas and dry beans, now major crops, are newcomers made possible by irrigation. The county was third statewide in dry bean acreage in 1959 and sixth in dry peas.

Another important crop recently introduced on project lands is sugar beets. Acreage has steadily increased, and Franklin was fifth in the state in 1959. Mint for oil and field corn are other valuable irrigated crops. Although the tree fruit industry is relatively minor, the county was 77th nationwide in plum and prune production in 1959. Grape acreage has been reduced in recent years because of urban expansion.

Small Grains

The 1959 small grain harvest, consisting of 121,577 acres in wheat, barley, rye, oats, and other grains, accounted for 74 percent of the county's total har-

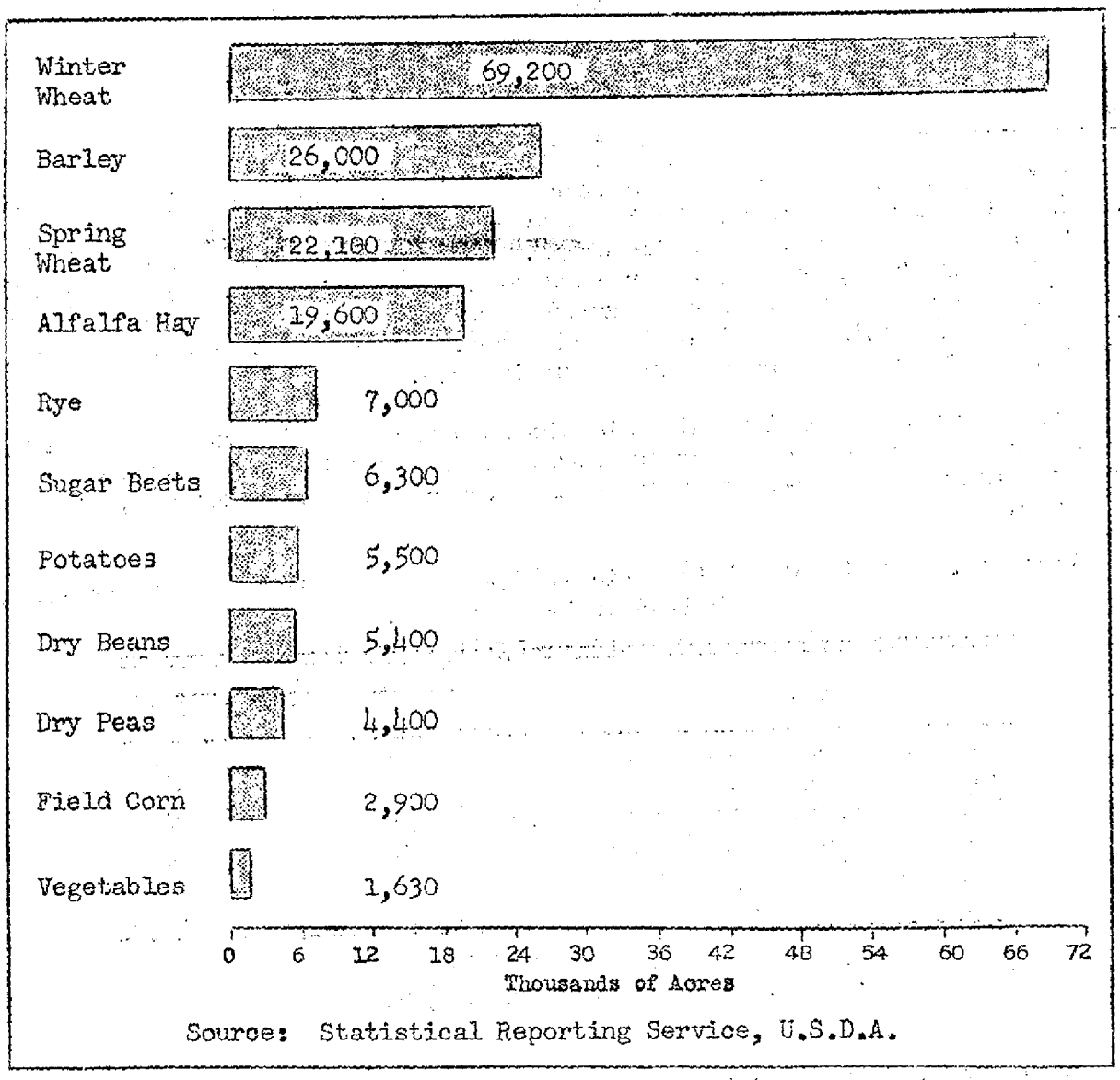
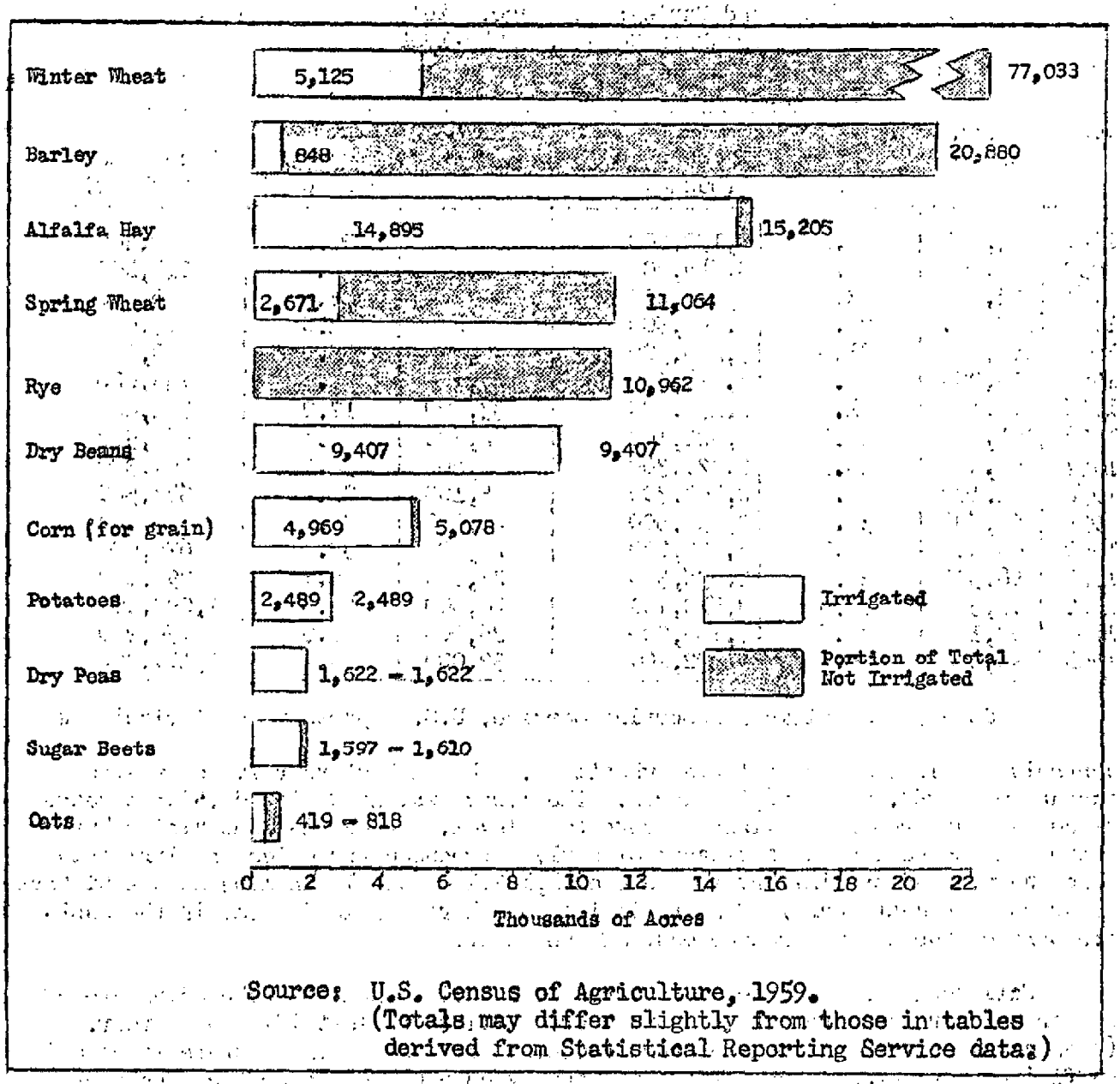


Figure 10. Acreages Harvested for Major Crops, Franklin County, 1962.

vested crop land. For the four main grain crops, 92 percent of the harvested acreage was from non-irrigated fields.



Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture, 1959.
(Totals may differ slightly from those in tables derived from Statistical Reporting Service data.)

Figure 11. Comparison of Total Acreage Harvested and Portion Irrigated for Major Crops, Franklin County, 1959.

Wheat

Wheat has been the most important crop in Franklin County since pioneer days. The 1959 harvested acreage accounted for 61 percent of the county's total harvested cropland. Acreage has fluctuated somewhat in recent years because of acreage

Table 17. Wheat and Barley: Acreage, Yield and Production
Franklin County, 1949-1964

Year	All Wheat			Barley		
	Harv. Acres	Yield (busnels per acre)	Production (bushels)	Harv. Acres	Yield (busnels per acre)	Production (bushels)
1949	144,000	15.2	2,192,000	120	20.0	2,400
1950	140,500	25.2	3,544,200	6,700	32.0	214,400
1951	142,000	23.3	3,313,000	200	32.0	6,400
1952	147,000	25.4	3,740,500	400	34.0	13,600
1953	148,500	23.3	3,460,500	2,000	35.0	70,000
1954	108,950	27.8	3,024,500	27,100	27.5	745,000
1955	100,100	21.5	2,153,600	33,000	17.0	561,000
1956	103,000	24.5	2,522,100	24,300	23.1	562,500
1957	97,800	28.9	2,829,300	15,400	36.3	559,300
1958	91,100	30.6	2,787,300	25,100	21.8	547,500
1959	99,500	32.5	3,238,500	22,000	35.1	771,200
1960	88,500	30.1	2,664,000	20,800	32.5	676,000
1961	98,300	26.8	2,635,500	27,000	36.7	990,000
1962	91,300	38.5	3,510,700	26,000	42.0	1,092,000
1963	97,100	38.5	3,738,200	25,000	30.0	750,200
1964	90,200	45.5	4,102,100	32,000	35.0	1,119,300

Source: Statisical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

controls and irrigation on former wheatland. The highest year for harvested acreage was 1953, with 148,500 acres. The lowest was 1960 with 88,500; acreage since then has remained slightly above this level. Production and yields have shown tremendous increases because of newly introduced varieties and irrigation of some wheat. The preliminary estimate of 4,102,100 bushels in 1964 is the highest recorded in recent years. Despite irrigation, large dryland farms in the eastern part of the county produce most of the wheat.

Fall sown wheat has been preferred over spring wheat to take advantage of winter moisture and protective snow cover. Fields are left idle for a year, (summer fallow) for maximum moisture retention and fall soil moisture is usually sufficient for germination. There is usually enough snow to protect the young plants from extreme cold. Fields that show poor germination or fail to survive the winter in good condition are generally reseeded wholly or in patches to spring wheat. Under dry soil conditions in the fall, planting may be deferred until spring. Spring wheat acreage in any given year is strongly related to winter losses of winter wheat. About a fourth of the spring wheat acreage is now on irrigated farms.

Franklin County wheat growers have experimented with many varieties. Common white wheat, ideal for pastry, is most popular. Gaines, Burt, and Omar are the most popular white varieties. Considerable hard red winter wheats, mainly Turkey-Rio and Cheyenne, also are raised. Research and experimentation in selection of varieties has involved close cooperation between Federal, State and private agencies.

Table 18. Winter Wheat and Spring Wheat, Franklin County, 1949-1964

Year	Winter Wheat			Spring Wheat		
	Harvested Acres	Yield (bushels per acre)	Production (bushels)	Harvested Acres	Yield (bushels per acres)	Production (bushels)
1949	80,000	15.0	1,200,000	64,000	15.5	992,000
1950	127,000	26.1	3,314,700	13,500	17.0	229,500
1951	123,000	24.0	2,952,000	19,000	19.0	361,000
1952	139,000	25.5	3,544,500	8,000	24.5	196,000
1953	109,000	24.5	2,670,500	39,500	20.0	790,000
1954	104,600	28.0	2,928,800	4,350	22.0	95,700
1955	97,200	21.5	2,089,800	2,900	22.0	63,800
1956	51,700	21.0	1,085,700	51,300	28.0	1,436,400
1957	85,800	28.5	2,445,300	12,000	32.0	384,000
1958	86,500	31.0	2,681,500	4,600	23.0	105,800
1959	77,700	32.0	2,486,400	21,800	34.5	752,100
1960	72,000	31.5	2,268,000	16,500	24.0	396,000
1961	80,500	25.0	2,012,500	17,800	35.0	623,000
1962	69,200	37.0	2,560,400	22,100	43.0	950,300
1963	85,000	38.0	3,230,000	12,100	42.0	508,200
1964	71,000	47.5	3,372,500	19,200	38.0	729,600

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 19. Varieties of Wheat Grown in Franklin County, 1964

Classes and Varieties of Wheat	Production (bushels)	Percent of Total Crop
Common White	2,310,600	56.3
Gaines	1,228,800	30.0
Burt	753,000	18.3
Marfed	260,000	6.3
Baart	2,400	0.1
Regua	30,000	0.7
Idaed	36,400	0.9
White Club	559,300	13.7
Omar	502,800	12.3
Elgin	56,500	1.4
Hard Red Winter	1,010,200	24.6
Turkey-Rio	445,800	10.9
Itana	119,000	2.9
Columbia	61,400	1.5
Cheyenne	384,000	9.3
Hard Red Spring	222,000	5.4
Ceres	222,000	5.4

Source: Statistical Reporting Service,
U.S. Department of Agriculture

Barley, Rye and Oats

Barley is the second most important grain crop. Its distribution pattern largely follows that of wheat. Cash-grain farmers, when their wheat acreage is limited under federal wheat allotment agreements, often follow summer fallow with barley. Many farmers have turned to barley to fill out their programs, to keep fields free of weeds, or to enrich the soil. Barley has also been a pioneer crop on newly irrigated farms. The irrrigated acreage amounted to 4 percent of the total in 1959. Acreage showed a jump in 1954 and has fluctuated between 15,400 and 33,000 acres since then. Most barley is grown for livestock feed and seed.

Rye is another crop often planted on non-irrigated land. It is commonly used as a cover crop to prevent wind erosion. When planted for this purpose it often serves as pasture and then is plowed under as a green manure crop. The harvested crop once was used for livestock feed on the farm where grown, but today most rye is sold. Harvested acreage fluctuated between 5,100 and 14,700 acres from 1954 to 1962.

Oats are a minor grain crop used almost exclusively for livestock feed on the farm where produced. They are commonly fed directly, ground with corn for young animals, or fed to cattle as part of a ration. Oats often alternate with wheat and barley in crop rotations on some farms. Although oats are a crop of cool, moist regions, about half of Franklin County's acreage is in dryland wheat areas. Yield is often reduced by the hot, dry summer weather. The number of acres harvested has varied from 500 to 2,000 since 1954.

Table 20. Oats and Rye: Acreage, Yield and Production, Franklin County, 1949-1962

	Oats			Rye		
Year	Harvested Acres	Yield (bushels per acre)	Production (bushels)	Harvested Acres	Yield (bushels per acre)	Production (bushels)
1949	100	55.0	5,500	1,120	9.0	10,100
1950	200	50.0	10,000	3,500	11.5	40,300
1951	200	53.0	10,600	2,900	9.0	26,100
1952	250	50.0	12,500	900	10.0	9,000
1953	390	45.4	17,700	1,130	13.0	14,700
1954	800	38.0	30,400	5,100	11.5	58,600
1955	1,350	32.5	43,900	5,400	11.7	63,000
1956	810	42.0	34,000	9,100	10.0	91,000
1957	2,000	58.5	117,000	14,700	22.0	323,400
1958	1,300	28.5	37,000	11,300	16.5	186,450
1959	840	45.5	38,200	11,300	19.5	220,350
1960	570	63.0	35,900	13,000	19.5	253,500
1961	500	66.0	33,000	8,000	21.0	168,000
1962	800	70.0	56,000	7,000	19.0	133,000

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Hay Crops

Alfalfa is well adapted to the irrigated fields of Franklin County. This crop

needs sunshine, warmth, and great amounts of water for maximum yields, and yet is quite tolerant of drought and heat. Acreage has steadily increased since irrigation began in the early 1950's, reaching 19,600 acres in 1962. Yields are high, averaging over five tons per acre in good years. Demand for high protein tested hay is resulting in production of higher quality alfalfa. Processing of alfalfa as meal, pellets, wafers, and mixed ration feeds is an expanding industry.

Table 21. Alfalfa Hay and Clover-Timothy Hay Acreage, Yield and Production, Franklin County, 1949-1962

Year	Alfalfa Hay			Clover and Timothy Hay		
	Harvested Acres	Yield (tons per acre)	Production (tons)	Harvested Acres	Yield (tons per acre)	Production (tons)
1949	1,180	3.6	4,200	150	1.0	150
1950	1,100	3.1	3,400	170	1.8	300
1951	1,400	3.9	5,400	140	1.1	150
1952	1,360	4.6	6,200	100	2.0	200
1953	1,720	3.0	5,200	80	3.9	310
1954	2,800	4.6	12,800	60	1.5	90
1955	3,580	4.0	14,300	100	1.2	120
1956	4,800	5.0	24,000	120	1.0	120
1957	5,900	5.3	31,300	200	2.2	440
1958	10,000	5.8	58,000	270	2.0	540
1959	15,500	4.4	68,200	360	2.3	830
1960	18,000	4.3	77,000	400	2.5	1,000
1961	19,000	5.0	95,000	450	1.6	700
1962	19,600	4.7	92,400	500	2.5	1,260

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A.

Table 22. Hay Crops Other Than Alfalfa and Clover-Timothy; Acres Cut and Production in Franklin County, 1919-1959

Year	Small Grains Cut for Hay		Silage from Grass, Hay or Small Grains		Other Hay	
	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)
1919	11,641	7,889	4	35	16	13
1929	4,705	5,254	No	Record	70	30
1939	2,703	2,098	--	--	34	17
1949	1,088	1,037	--	--	19	40
1954	1,753	1,779	--	--	145	500
1959	686	1,198	428	3,021	154	255

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Clover and Timothy hay in Washington is grown mostly west of the Cascades and is a minor crop in Franklin County. Acreage has increased gradually since 1955 and

reached a high of 500 acres in 1962. Acreages of small grains cut for hay have decreased steadily, from 11,641 acres in 1919 to 686 in 1959. Silage crops have gained some popularity in recent years with the increase in irrigation and livestock feeding operations.

Dry Beans and Peas

Washington's dry field and seed bean production is largely confined to Columbia Basin Project irrigated fields in Franklin, Grant and Adams counties. Growers include beans in a balanced rotation and rely on them as an important cash crop. Red Mexican--known as "small reds" in the trade--is the most important variety. Others are pinto, small white, Great Northern, pink, and Black Turtle beans. Acreage has fluctuated between 1,200 and 11,400 acres since the crop became important in 1951. Reduction in overseas outlets has been largely responsible for reduced acreages since the peak in 1958. Yields have been lowered in some years by disease and inclement harvesting and growing weather. Dry field beans are used mostly as human food.

Dry field and seed peas have spread from the primary growing areas in eastern Washington's dryland wheat region to the Columbia Basin with the coming of irrigation. As a legume, peas restore nitrogen and act as a green manure and cover crop, as well as providing a cash income. Initiated in the early 1950's, dry peas have been harvested from up to 4,400 acres each year since 1961. Most of the county's crop is used for seed.

Table 23. Dry Peas and Dry Beans: Acreage, Yield and Production in Franklin County, 1949 - 1963.

Year	Dry Peas			Dry Beans		
	Harvested Acres	Yield (pounds per acre)	Production (pounds)	Harvested Acres	Yield (pounds per acre)	Production (pounds)
1949	15	870	13,000	663	1,580	1,045,500
1950	No	Data	No	Data	No	Data
1951	0	0	0	2,290	2,000	4,580,000
1952	10	800	8,000	1,200	1,700	2,040,000
1953	40	700	28,000	1,650	1,520	2,505,000
1954	180	2,000	360,000	3,630	1,650	5,990,000
1955	1,200	1,560	1,872,000	3,250	1,800	5,850,000
1956	1,900	1,930	3,667,000	2,900	1,800	5,220,000
1957	1,300	2,260	2,938,000	6,200	1,900	11,178,000
1958	800	1,730	1,384,000	11,400	1,700	19,380,000
1959	1,300	2,700	3,510,000	9,700	1,760	17,072,000
1960	2,300	2,700	6,210,000	7,500	1,700	12,750,000
1961	3,800	1,970	7,486,000	4,800	1,890	9,072,000
1962	4,400	2,860	12,584,000	5,400	1,740	9,396,000
1963	3,700	2,200	8,140,000	4,600	1,970	9,060,000

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A. Data for 1949 from U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Sugar Beets

Requirements of a long, warm growing season, fertile soil, and plentiful water make sugar beets an ideal crop for the county's new irrigation areas. Besides

importance for sugar, the sugar beet is a valuable rotation crop and the tops furnish livestock feed.

Harvested acreage increased from 373 acres in 1954 to 7,000 in 1963. Recent elimination of acreage controls by the U.S. Department of Agriculture has helped increase the amount of land put into sugar beet production. Refineries established at Moses Lake (Grant County) and Toppenish (Yakima County) provide nearby markets. Most of the sugar is marketed outside the state.

Table 24. Acreage, Yield and Production of Sugar Beets in Franklin County, 1949-1963.

Year	Acres Harvested	Yield (tons per acre)	Production (tons)
1949	0	0	0
1954	373	20.4	7,615
1959	1,597	25.3	40,418
1960	2,000	23.4	46,800
1961	5,900	25.3	149,000
1962	6,300	27.0	170,200
1963	7,000	27.2	190,400

Source: Data for 1949-1959 from U.S. Census of Agriculture.
Data for 1960-1963 from Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A.

Potatoes

Potato acreage has grown steadily in Franklin County, from 240 acres in 1949 to 6,840 in 1964. Strictly an irrigated crop, potatoes are harvested either in late summer or fall. The late summer crop is marketed immediately. Most fall potatoes go into storage for winter marketing. Russet is the most popular variety -- others include the round red and white rose.

Field Corn

A few years ago most of the field corn crop was harvested for grain and used mostly in poultry feeds, egg mash, and livestock feed. County farmers in recent years have been cutting sizeable portions of the crop for sileage. The number of acres harvested each year for grain remained below a thousand prior to 1957, grew to 5,100 in 1959, and has since tapered off to between 2,700 and 4,000. Washington is a corn deficit area and imports a substantial amount each year from midwestern states to meet her feed requirements.

Vegetables

County vegetable growers have benefited by irrigation and by proximity to processing plants in Yakima and other nearby counties. The 1964 harvest, from 1,360 acres, consisted of the following major vegetables: sweet corn (880 acres), green peas for processing (250 acres), asparagus (200 acres), onions (20 acres), and watermelons (10 acres). Small quantities of cantaloupe, carrots, and tomatoes have been grown in years past but commercial acreages of these crops have not been reported since 1958. Vegetable acreage reflects processor demand and fluctuates from year to year.

Table 25. Potatoes: Acreage, Yield and Production, Franklin County, 1949-1964

Year	Harvested Acres	Yield (tons per acre)	Production (tons)
1949	240	12.5	3,000
1950	220	14.9	3,280
1951	300	12.5	3,750
1952	330	12.0	3,960
1953	500	12.0	6,000
1954	650	13.5	8,800
1955	1,590	13.1	20,800
1956	1,910	13.6	26,000
1957	2,160	13.5	29,180
1958	3,700	13.7	50,750
1959	3,480	11.0	38,280
1960	2,870	13.5	38,700
1961	5,320	16.0	85,200
1962	5,500	16.1	88,400
1963	4,680	15.7	73,500
1964	6,840	15.4	105,000

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 26. Field Corn: Acres Planted and Acres Harvested for Grain, Franklin County, 1949-1964

Year	Acres Planted For All Purposes	Harvested for Grain		
		Harvested Acres	Yield (Bu. per Acre)	Production (Bushels)
1949	No data	100	55.0	5,500
1950	No data	100	58.0	5,800
1951	No data	90	55.0	4,950
1952	No data	140	62.9	8,800
1953	No data	290	54.1	15,680
1954	1,050	540	58.5	31,600
1955	1,200	600	85.5	51,300
1956	1,020	600	84.5	50,700
1957	2,000	1,000	91.0	91,000
1958	3,600	2,300	78.0	179,400
1959	6,400	5,100	83.5	425,800
1960	7,100	4,600	92.9	427,300
1961	4,000	2,700	92.0	248,400
1962	4,400	2,900	94.5	274,050
1963	5,500	4,000	91.5	366,000
1964	4,400	2,700	98.5	266,000

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table: 27. Vegetable Crops: All Vegetables, Sweet Corn, and Green Peas for Processing. Franklin County, 1954-1964

Year	All Vegetables1/		Sweet Corn		Green Peas for Processing	
	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)
1954	75	210	--	--	--	--
1955	100	210	--	--	--	--
1956	375	465	10	50	270	240
1957	430	830	20	70	270	240
1958	460	800	60	180	250	200
1959	350	1,060	80	240	50	40
1960	960	3,210	700	2,720	100	150
1961	2,210	7,850	1,850	7,200	200	200
1962	1,630	9,770	1,300	8,700	150	200
1963	1,330	7,830	1,030	6,800	100	100
1964	1,360	6,940	880	6,100	250	200

1/ Includes the following vegetables: Sweet Corn, Green Peas for Processing, Asparagus, Onions, and Watermelons.
Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Table 28. Vegetable Crops: Asparagus, Onions and Watermelons, Franklin County, 1954-1964

Year	Asparagus		Onions		Watermelons	
	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)	Acres	Prod. (tons)
1954	50	60	--	--	25	150
1955	80	110	--	--	20	100
1956	80	115	--	--	15	60
1957	90	110	20	200	30	210
1958	110	80	20	240	20	100
1959	150	120	20	360	50	300
1960	150	140	10	200	--	--
1961	130	150	20	250	10	50
1962	130	260	20	400	30	210
1963	150	280	30	450	20	200
1964	200	340	20	250	10	50

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Mint

Peppermint and spearmint for mint oil have become a lucrative specialty crop in the irrigated areas. Most is harvested similarly to hay, allowed to sun cure, and treated in "mint stills" to extract oil from the leaves. Much of the oil is used as flavoring in chewing gum and toothpaste. Other markets are candy and ice cream

companies, pharmaceutical houses, jelly and jam processors, and extract companies. Some oil is exported abroad.

Recently there has been a shift in mint prduction from the principal area in the Yakima Valley to newly irrigated fields in the Columbia Basin. Mint as a crop will probably continue to gain in importance on these new fields. Peppermint acreage has gained steadily in Franklin County, from 40 acres in 1957 to 530 in 1964. The spearmint acreage has fallen off here in recent years, due partly to reduced prices.

Table 29. Mint for Oil: Peppermint and Spearmint, Franklin County, 1957 - 1964.

Year	Peppermint			Spearmint		
	Harvested Acres	Yield (pounds of oil per acre)	Production (pounds of oil)	Harvested Acres	Yield (pounds of oil per acre)	Production (pounds of oil)
1957	40	45.0	1,800	60	70.0	4,200
1958	50	86.0	4,300	60	141.7	8,500
1959	280	70.0	19,600	80	75.0	6,000
1960	300	68.0	20,400	150	71.3	10,700
1961	400	80.0	32,000	170	75.3	12,800
1962	220	59.1	13,000	70	85.7	6,000
1963	450	44.4	20,000	20	100.0	2,000
1964	530	50.9	27,000	10	100.0	1,000

Source: Statistical Reporting Service, U.S.D.A.

Field Seed Crops

Growing hay and grass crops for seed provides many Franklin County farmers with a supplementary cash income. Acreages vary greatly from year to year as farmers experiment with new crops. The main two seed cropswere alfalfa and red clover, which were harvested from 391 and 528 acres, respectively, in 1959. Another 23 acres were harvested that year for Merion bluegrass seed.

Table 30. Field Seed Crops Harvested: Acreage and Production, Franklin County, 1929-1959.

Year	Alfalfa Seed		Red Clover Seed	
	Acres	Production (pounds)	Acres	Production (pounds)
1929	10	1,500	--	--
1939	--	--	--	--
1949	10	1,200	78	10,612
1954	--	--	298	60,370
1959	391	107,396	528	116,816

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Tree Fruits, Grapes and Berries

Growing of fruit plays a minor part in Franklin County's agriculture. The 1959 crop was produced by 70 farms on 338 acres. Local fresh markets take most of the tree fruit, with the surplus going to buyers in the Yakima Valley.

Emphasis on the type of fruit grown in the county has changed in the last fifty years. Apple, pear and cherry production has decreased while apricots, plums and prunes have become more popular. Peach production has shown considerable fluctuation. The grape harvest reached 2,700,224 pounds in 1959. A few berries are grown for local consumption. The 1959 harvest amounted to 11,900 pounds of strawberries and 544 pounds of raspberries.

Table 31. Quantity of Tree Fruits and Grapes Harvested in Franklin County, 1909-1959.

Year	Apples (bushels)	Pears (tons)	Peaches (pounds)	Cherries (pounds)	Plums & Prunes (tons)	Apricots (pounds)	Grapes (pounds)
1909	516	4	20,400	--	1	4,000	No record
1919	13,708	28	265,920	4,704	9	192	31,600
1929	1,355	6	29,520	25,104	6	19,920	246,720
1939	178	2	191,232	94,670	5	27,460	631,455
1949	112	--	94,797	18,584	6	19,652	2,365,579
1954 1/	425	--	457,060	13,125	1	137,750	1,258,200
1959 1/	832	--	105,970	53	186	178,610	2,700,224

1/ Data from farms having less than 20 trees or vines not included.

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture.

Table 32. Fruit Trees or Vines of Bearing Age, Franklin County, 1910-1959.

Year	Apples	Pears	Peaches	Cherries	Plums & Prunes	Apricots	Grapes
1900	1,061	219	738	108	558	144	No record
1910	2,233	660	2,901	303	472	315	No record
1920	13,541	749	2,674	157	383	16	8,834
1930	903	97	490	456	482	415	37,504
1940	417	111	2,042	1,381	408	695	48,750
1950	73	8	4,455	280	93	1,186	175,228
1954 1/	1,074	9	4,903	238	1,460	2,299	153,852
1959 1/	820	4	1,116	8	3,853	1,678	113,764

1/ Data from farms having less than 20 trees or vines not included.

Source: U.S. Census of Agriculture.